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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Edgar H. Reeder, Chairman

Rex F. Hibbs, Commissioner

UCC Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana James J. Flaherty, Commissioner

FL. 257

HELENA INDEPENDENT RECORD
HELENA, MONTANA

OCTOBER, 1964

1964 Employment Peak Highest of Record

Employment Stays High—September employment in Montana's non-farm industries was highest of record for that month. Estimates compiled by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that 184,400 wage earners received paychecks from the state's industrial employers at mid-September. Employment, although down seasonally by 700 from August payrolls was still 2,800 above September of 1963. Evidence that August was the peak employment month this year is seen in the final employment figure for that month which reveals that non-farm employment reached 185,100 at that time. This was the highest non-farm employment total ever achieved in Montana. It was 20,600 above the seasonal employment low point of last February.

Seasonal Changes Normal—The expected seasonal decline common to the Montana labor market at this time of the year was starting to show but failed to dim the overall employment picture. Seasonal aspects of the current employment estimates find the largest numerical change in trade establishments. The end of the tourist season and closure of facilities at national parks and other resort areas were chiefly responsible for reducing employment at trade firms by 600 from August payrolls. The same factors were mostly responsible for a drop of 300 in

employment at service establishments, leaving employment in this field at the same level as last year.

Construction Still Active—Contract construction remained an active force on the statewide labor market scene with nearly 15,000 employed, after a drop of 500 from August. Completion of some small building contracts and a few highway projects were mainly responsible for the decline. Employment at the Columbia Falls aluminum plant expansion project exceeded the 700 mark with shortages of skilled craftsmen at times. After some slight decline, employment at the Yellowtail Dam held near 1,200. New schools, college dormitories, shopping centers, oil refinery expansion, highway projects, and other building were active in other areas of the state.

Upswing In Lumbering—There was a steady pace of activity in timbered areas of the state during September. Employment in lumber manufacturing increased by 200 from August and was 500 higher than the September, 1963 total. Shortages of skilled timber fallers, tongmen, and heavy equipment operators persisted in most areas throughout the month. Mill operators were stockpiling logs to permit operations throughout the winter months and the regular spring break-up period when logging operations are reduced

substantially by bad weather and impassable roads.

Employment in other manufacturing groups showed little change from August employment totals with the exception of food processing which increased by 200. This was due chiefly to the start of sugar beet refining in late September.

Mixed Trends In Government—There were 1,000 fewer federal government employees in September than in August. This normal season decline reflects the windup of summer work in national parks, irrigation services, forest service and other facilities. Employment at the state and local levels of government increased by 1,400 from August. Most of this increment is attributed to the start of the new school term with resultant hiring of new teachers, school bus drivers, custodians, and school lunch program cooks.

Farm Front Changes—Agricultural employment in Montana dropped by 6,600 from August to a September total of 35,200 as major grain harvests were completed. After completion of these activities, many of the workers went on to jobs in the sugar beet and potato fields. The Christmas tree harvest is now underway in the northwestern section of the state. Cutting, sorting, grading, and shipping of trees plus manufacture of decorative rope and wreaths will keep nearly 1,000 workers busy until early December.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES

(per 100 employees)

(Compiled in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

| INDUSTRY | ACCESSION RATE | | | | | | SEPARATION RATE | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total | | | New Hire | | | Total | | | Quit | | | Layoff | | |
| | Aug. 1964 | July 1964 | Aug. 1963 | Aug. 1964 | July 1964 | Aug. 1963 | Aug. 1964 | July 1964 | Aug. 1963 | Aug. 1964 | July 1964 | Aug. 1963 | Aug. 1964 | July 1964 | Aug. 1963 |
| All Manufacturing | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Durable Goods | 5.2 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 5.0 | .3 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Primary Metal | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 2.0 | .9 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .1 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | .7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| All Mining | 3.7 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | .9 |
| Metal Mining | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.8 | .5 | .1 | .7 |

Along the Hiring Line —

Field Summary September 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(189 jobseekers, 106 new, 111 men, 78 women). Labor market directions keeping active in most industry groups. Intermittent hiring at the smelter throughout the month. Section of interstate highway completed with workers moving on to similar work in other areas. Main street business remains good. Most farm labor demand for potato harvest.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,778 jobseekers, 738 new, 1,068 men, 710 women). More employment expansion in construction, trade, and agriculture highlighted September labor demand. Peak employment levels being maintained on most building and highway projects. New work includes \$2.4 million college dormitory. Main street business holds to good volume but with some declines in service industries segments. Sugar beet harvest and refining operations on good schedule. Shortages of farm truck and tractor drivers noted.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(170 jobseekers, 295 new, 39 men, 131 women). Employment peaked in all industry groups during September except manufacturing where a slight decline occurred. Good trends should hold in most groups next 30 days. Shortage of timber fallers expected to continue. Trade and service received boost with return of 5,000 college students. Potato harvest main farm activity.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(732 jobseekers, 298 new, 395 men, 337 women). Job hires in mining, smelting, service industries, and construction dominated September labor activity. Building and road construction reached peak levels. More hiring noted at insurance and finance firms.

CUT BANK—(133 jobseekers, 32 new, 33 men, 50 women). Federal projects including road construction, home building, and flood clean up work provided most September job orders. Main street business at good seasonal levels. Transient labor created labor demand for harvest operations.

DILLON—(52 jobseekers, 41 new, 27 men, 25 women). Agriculture and construction at top of September hiring agenda. Shortage of farm and ranch hand delayed some harvest activity for about 3 weeks. Labor supply and demand now in balance. Main street trend fairly active.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(92 jobseekers, 36 new, 19 men, 73 women). Employment at local and

Civilian Work Force

Total Employment

Total Non-agricultural Employment

(Non-agricultural Wage & Salary)

Total Agricultural Employment

Labor Management Disputes

Total Unemployment

Percent Unemployed

U. S. Unemployment Rate

Less Than 50

air base construction projects totals 250. A slight decline noted in main street business from September 1963 due to less construction activity this year. Fall farm hiring stays brisk.

GLENDALE, Circle, Wibaux—(87 jobseekers, 41 new, 52 men, 35 women). Labor trends active in both industry and farm. Building construction at good force but road projects nearing completion released 100 workers; most went on to jobs in other areas. Some upturn noted in oil oriented activities. Sugar beet harvest to be completed late October.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,030 jobseekers, 536 new, 666 men, 364 women). Heavy demand for trade industry workers occurred during September. Excellent farm crops spurred demand for goods and services. Construction employment at peak and will remain at high levels until curbed by bad weather. Replacement hiring at smelter continued throughout the month. Farm labor demand at good pace.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(84 jobseekers, 65 new, 42 men, 42 women). Unemployment dropped by 33% from last year as good employment trends prevailed in most industry groups. Building and road construction active. Logging and sawmill operations steady with some worker shortages. Transient workers helped relieve shortage of harvest hands in potato and sugar beet fields.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(96 jobseekers, 56 new, 55 men, 41 women). Three weeks of wet weather temporarily curtailed construction and other outdoor work during September. Construction work down considerably from last year. One major construction firm closed. Trade and service holds at fairly good seasonal levels. Farm labor demand exceeds last year.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(339 job-

seekers, 234 new, 162 men, 177 women). Steady labor demand maintained in most industry groups during September. Worker shortages developed in stenographic, sales, and lumber industry occupations. Over \$5 million in construction work in progress with peak employment on most. Trade industries show good upswing from last year. Farm labor supply and demand in balance except for ranch cooks.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(511 jobseekers, 268 new, 285 men, 226 women). Industry job hiring registered slight decline from August but still was well above September 1963. Construction force at aluminum plant expansion now totals 700, up 200 from August. Federal projects active in rebuilding of roads, bridges, trails, after June flood. Logging continues active but several sawmills closed for several weeks for overhaul and repairs.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(81 jobseekers, 65 new, 48 men, 33 women). Worker demand starting to diminish with completion of harvest activities. Industry hiring fails to reach last week when substantial construction program was in progress. Only one major project active at present compared with 8 a year ago.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(104 jobseekers, 74 new, 45 men, 59 women). Building and highway construction continues in good force. Lumber industry showed mixed trends with surplus of sawmill workers but shortage of timber fallers. Trade and service fairly active with some shortages of cooks and waitresses. Some railroad hires noted as replacements for students returning to school.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(156 jobseekers, 99 new, 52 men, 104 women). Labor demand starting to level off in most industry segments but remains on par with last year. Fewer job openings

| | Sept. 64 | Aug. 64 | Sept. 63 | Aug. 64 to Sept. 64 | Sept. 63 to Sept. 64 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Civilian Work Force | 257.6 | 266.6 | 258.6 | -9.0 | -1.0 |
| Total Employment | 250.8 | 258.4 | 251.0 | -7.6 | -2 |
| Total Non-agricultural Employment | 215.6 | 216.6 | 213.1 | -1.0 | 2.5 |
| (Non-agricultural Wage & Salary) | 184.4 | 185.1 | 181.6 | -.7 | 2.8 |
| Total Agricultural Employment | 35.2 | 41.8 | 37.9 | -6.6 | -2.7 |
| Labor Management Disputes | .2 | .2 | * | 0 | .1 |
| Total Unemployment | 6.6 | 8.0 | 7.5 | -1.4 | -.9 |
| Percent Unemployed | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | | |
| U. S. Unemployment Rate | NA | 4.8 | 4.8 | | |

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Aver. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1956 | 156.6 | 154.4 | 156.3 | 163.0 | 169.3 | 177.4 | 177.4 | 179.8 | 177.2 | 174.6 | 170.4 | 166.7 | 168.6 |
| 1957 | 156.8 | 155.0 | 156.8 | 161.3 | 166.0 | 172.0 | 174.2 | 174.2 | 170.3 | 167.4 | 163.2 | 159.9 | 164.8 |
| 1958 | 152.1 | 150.3 | 150.5 | 156.4 | 162.4 | 167.1 | 170.2 | 172.2 | 170.0 | 168.3 | 165.8 | 162.4 | 162.4 |
| 1959 | 153.3 | 153.2 | 155.9 | 162.2 | 167.5 | 174.0 | 177.5 | 179.2 | 169.9 | 165.6 | 161.5 | 159.4 | 165.1 |
| 1960 | 152.7 | 152.5 | 156.1 | 163.5 | 168.4 | 175.3 | 176.9 | 177.7 | 174.8 | 171.6 | 167.5 | 164.5 | 166.8 |
| 1961 | 156.9 | 154.3 | 156.1 | 160.2 | 165.1 | 173.3 | 176.0 | 178.1 | 176.8 | 172.4 | 169.0 | 166.2 | 167.1 |
| 1962 | 158.3 | 158.2 | 159.6 | 166.2 | 172.4 | 180.1 | 180.5 | 181.2 | 173.6 | 176.6 | 175.1 | 173.5 | 171.7 |
| 1963 | 163.9 | 163.0 | 165.0 | 171.6 | 176.0 | 183.3 | 182.7 | 182.2 | 181.6 | 178.9 | 174.9 | 171.2 | 174.5 |
| 1964 | 165.3 | 164.5 | 164.6 | 169.3 | 171.4 | 182.9 | 184.3 | 185.1 | 184.4* | | | | |

*Preliminary Estimate

Along the Hiring Line — Field Summary September 1

noted in trade and service industries. Some upswing should occur during November with opening of several new additions to shopping center. Farm labor demand quite active.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(731 jobseekers, 517 new, 436 men, 295 women). Demand for woods and mill workers dominated September labor demand. Constant shortages of timber fallers, cat operators, and mill hands existed. Trade and service volume increased with return of college students. Some farm worker shortages expected as sugar beet harvest advances.

POLSON—(101 jobseekers, 45 new, 76 men, 25 women). Employment remains steady in most industry groups but with very little new hiring. Construction mostly in home building with no major projects evident. Main street labor demand quiet. Harvest of Christmas trees, potatoes, sugar beets, and apples will require workers throughout October.

SHELBY—(46 jobseekers, 66 new, 30 men, 16 women). Steady job hires in trade industries during September. Shortages of cooks and waitresses in outlying towns. Several new building projects began during the month. Harvest of farm crops completed but labor demand good.

SIDNEY—(74 jobseekers, 59 new, 37 men, 37 women). Labor demand trends holding well above seasonal levels. Up-swing noted in oil exploration with 3 crews active in the county at present. Trade and service firms required more workers. Construction below last year. Staffing of sugar beet refinery required less workers this year due to placement renovation.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(47 jobseekers, 34 new, 31 men, 16 women). September job hiring on a steady basis in most industry groups. Opening of new Hot Springs nursing home provided employment for 14 nurses aides. More hires noted in construction, logging, and forest service work. Farm labor demand quiet.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(60 jobseekers, 45 new, 41 men, 19 women). More hiring occurred in construction and oil field activities during September. Five oil wells now drilling in the county. Some seasonal employment decline noted in main street establishments including cafes, motels, service stations, and farm implement firms. Farm labor demand at a steady pace.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT | | | Net Change | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Sept. 1961 (2) | Aug. 1964 (3) | Sept. 1963 | Aug. '64 to Sept. '64 | Sept. '63 Against Sept. '64 |
| NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES | 184,400 | 185,100 | 181,600 | -700 | 2,800 |
| Manufacturing | 23,500 | 23,100 | 22,900 | 400 | 600 |
| Durable goods | 15,300 | 15,100 | 14,700 | 200 | 600 |
| Lumber and timber products | 10,100 | 9,900 | 9,600 | 200 | 500 |
| Primary metals | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 00 | 200 |
| Other (4) | 1,900 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 00 | 100 |
| Nondurable goods | 8,200 | 8,000 | 8,200 | 200 | 00 |
| Food and kindred products | 4,600 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 200 | 100 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,600 | -100 | 00 |
| Petroleum refining | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 00 | 00 |
| Other (5) | 800 | 700 | 700 | 100 | 100 |
| Mining | 7,700 | 7,600 | 6,800 | 100 | 900 |
| Metal mining | 5,100 | 5,100 | 3,900 | 00 | 1,200 |
| Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 00 | 00 |
| Petroleum-natural gas production | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 100 | 300 |
| Contract Construction | 14,900 | 15,400 | 16,100 | -500 | -1,200 |
| Contractors, building construction | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,800 | -100 | 500 |
| Contractors, other than building | 5,600 | 5,800 | 6,100 | -200 | 500 |
| Contractors, special trade | 5,000 | 5,200 | 5,200 | -200 | 200 |
| Transportation and utilities | 18,300 | 18,400 | 18,500 | -100 | 200 |
| Interstate railroads | 8,000 | 8,100 | 8,200 | -100 | 200 |
| Transportation except railroads | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 00 | 100 |
| Utilities including communication | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,000 | 00 | 100 |
| Trade | 42,600 | 43,200 | 41,700 | -600 | 900 |
| Wholesale trade | 9,000 | 9,000 | 8,800 | 00 | 200 |
| Retail trade | 33,600 | 34,200 | 32,900 | -600 | 700 |
| General merchandise and apparel | 6,600 | 6,500 | 6,100 | 100 | 500 |
| Food stores | 4,700 | 4,600 | 4,900 | 100 | 200 |
| Eating and drinking establishments | 9,400 | 10,100 | 9,000 | -700 | 400 |
| Automotive and filling stations | 6,500 | 6,600 | 6,700 | -100 | 200 |
| Retail trade not elsewhere classified | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,200 | 00 | 200 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 6,800 | 6,900 | 6,900 | -100 | 100 |
| Services and miscellaneous | 25,400 | 25,700 | 25,400 | -300 | 00 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc. | 4,500 | 4,900 | 4,600 | -400 | 100 |
| Personal services | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 00 | 100 |
| Other (6) | 18,700 | 18,600 | 18,700 | 100 | 00 |
| Government | 45,200 | 44,800 | 43,300 | 400 | 1,900 |
| Federal | 12,400 | 13,400 | 12,600 | -1,000 | 200 |
| State and local | 32,800 | 31,400 | 30,700 | 1,400 | 2,100 |
| Great Falls Area (Cascade County) | 23,500 | 23,700 | 23,600 | -200 | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,100 | 00 | 300 |
| Contract construction | 2,300 | 2,300 | 3,000 | 00 | 700 |
| Transportation and utilities | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 00 | 00 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 6,100 | 6,200 | 5,800 | -100 | 300 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 00 | 00 |
| Services and miscellaneous (7) | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 | -100 | 200 |
| Government | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,100 | 00 | 200 |
| Billings Area (Yellowstone County) | 24,500 | 24,300 | 24,000 | 200 | 500 |
| Manufacturing | 3,000 | 2,800 | 3,000 | 200 | 00 |
| Contract construction | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 00 | 100 |
| Transportation and utilities | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 00 | 100 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,400 | 00 | 200 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 00 | 00 |
| Services and Miscellaneous (7) | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,200 | 00 | 300 |
| Government | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 00 | 00 |

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 784 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,211 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit member-

ship organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above. Also includes hotels, rooming houses, camps, personal services and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN SEPTEMBER 1961 AND SEPTEMBER 1963

| Employment Service Office | New Job Applicants | | | | Jobseekers In File | | | | Job Placement | | | | | | | | UI Claims* | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------|------------|------|--------------------|------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Sept. 1961 | | Sept. 1963 | | Sept. 1961 | | Sept. 1963 | | Sept. 1961 | | | | Sept. 1963 | | | | Wk. 10-2 | |
| | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Ind. | Ag. | Tot. | Vet. | Ind. | Ag. | Tot. | Vet. | 1964 | 1963 |
| Anaconda | 106 | 17 | 145 | 24 | 189 | 21 | 275 | 26 | 87 | 115 | 202 | 41 | 127 | 54 | 181 | 54 | 95 | 153 |
| Billings | 738 | 110 | 878 | 166 | 1 778 | 256 | 1 786 | 333 | 748 | 645 | 1 393 | 239 | 708 | 964 | 1 672 | 264 | 411 | 385 |
| Bozeman | 295 | 53 | 239 | 41 | 170 | 7 | 216 | 23 | 245 | 105 | 350 | 66 | 248 | 101 | 349 | 56 | 38 | 64 |
| Butte | 298 | 32 | 409 | 69 | 732 | 92 | 856 | 120 | 124 | 13 | 137 | 29 | 164 | 1 | 165 | 42 | 289 | 306 |
| Cut Bank | 32 | 2 | 60 | 15 | 158 | 26 | 152 | 33 | 100 | 87 | 187 | 97 | 159 | 72 | 231 | 88 | 39 | 37 |
| Dillon | 41 | 10 | 67 | 23 | 52 | 7 | 52 | 5 | 41 | 110 | 151 | 44 | 63 | 110 | 173 | 76 | 25 | 17 |
| Glasgow | 86 | 7 | 62 | 6 | 92 | 1 | 142 | 7 | 95 | 41 | 136 | 34 | 141 | 57 | 198 | 56 | 51 | 30 |
| Glendive | 41 | 3 | 75 | 9 | 87 | 6 | 98 | 9 | 49 | 41 | 90 | 8 | 58 | 69 | 127 | 21 | 13 | 18 |
| Great Falls | 506 | 66 | 724 | 113 | 1 030 | 155 | 1 722 | 324 | 416 | 190 | 606 | 144 | 257 | 193 | 450 | 118 | 395 | 674 |
| Hamilton | 65 | 7 | 68 | 9 | 84 | 7 | 127 | 20 | 55 | 132 | 187 | 9 | 86 | 116 | 202 | 20 | 32 | 57 |
| Havre | 56 | 6 | 82 | 10 | 96 | 18 | 120 | 29 | 61 | 134 | 195 | 43 | 115 | 90 | 205 | 67 | 60 | 57 |
| Helena | 234 | 22 | 224 | 31 | 339 | 15 | 336 | 61 | 178 | 73 | 251 | 75 | 237 | 64 | 301 | 83 | 117 | 152 |
| Kalispell | 268 | 38 | 333 | 58 | 511 | 67 | 582 | 93 | 347 | 43 | 390 | 73 | 225 | 45 | 270 | 64 | 179 | 231 |
| Lewistown | 65 | 8 | 103 | 17 | 81 | 9 | 136 | 22 | 66 | 122 | 188 | 10 | 99 | 63 | 162 | 42 | 46 | 64 |
| Livingston | 74 | 7 | 52 | 5 | 104 | 11 | 129 | 20 | 120 | 23 | 143 | 26 | 135 | 17 | 152 | 38 | 48 | 48 |
| Miles City | 99 | 6 | 114 | 7 | 156 | 8 | 167 | 12 | 95 | 45 | 140 | 25 | 97 | 27 | 124 | 11 | 28 | 43 |
| Missoula | 517 | 66 | 512 | 70 | 731 | 109 | 1 006 | 159 | 444 | 58 | 502 | 111 | 403 | 88 | 491 | 142 | 185 | 175 |
| Polson | 45 | 3 | 52 | 10 | 101 | 16 | 157 | 35 | 28 | 5 | 33 | 8 | 93 | 7 | 100 | 19 | 52 | 58 |
| Shelby | 66 | 28 | 65 | 16 | 46 | 10 | 96 | 20 | 56 | 62 | 118 | 49 | 67 | 41 | 108 | 21 | 14 | 22 |
| Sidney | 59 | 6 | 76 | 10 | 74 | 2 | 60 | 6 | 96 | 93 | 189 | 41 | 125 | 83 | 208 | 54 | 7 | 20 |
| Thomp. Falls | 34 | 4 | 54 | 12 | 47 | 10 | 53 | 8 | 64 | 2 | 66 | 11 | 42 | | 42 | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| Wolf Point | 45 | 6 | 63 | 26 | 60 | 15 | 67 | 13 | 45 | 71 | 116 | 14 | 27 | 69 | 96 | 27 | 34 | 30 |
| TOTALS | 3,800 | 487 | 4,437 | 747 | 6,698 | 898 | 8,335 | 1,378 | 3,560 | 2 210 | 5,770 | 1,217 | 3,676 | 2,331 | 6,007 | 1,376 | 2,178 | 2,674 |

*Includes 160 claims of the Fed. UC Program 174 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

| INDUSTRY | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Sept. (1) 1964 | Aug. (2) 1964 | Sept. 1963 | Sept. (1) 1964 | Aug. (2) 1964 | Sept. 1963 | Sept. (1) 1964 | Aug. (2) 1964 | Sept. 1963 |
| All Manufacturing | 112.83 | 111.91 | 107.05 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.5 | 2.76 | 2.77 | 2.71 |
| Durable Goods | 109.75 | 110.16 | 107.87 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.67 |
| Primary Metals | 122.69 | 115.18 | 109.35 | 42.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 2.88 | 2.83 | 2.70 |
| Nondurable Goods | 118.90 | 116.42 | 105.46 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 37.3 | 2.90 | 2.94 | 2.79 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 110.69 | 106.63 | 86.10 | 44.1 | 42.0 | 37.6 | 2.51 | 2.54 | 2.29 |
| All Mining | 119.03 | 117.12 | 117.71 | 39.3 | 38.4 | 41.3 | 3.03 | 3.05 | 2.85 |
| Metal Mining | 111.53 | 111.53 | 115.25 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 2.94 |
| Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Transportation (except railroads) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Utilities and Communications | 107.53 | 107.53 | 103.10 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.63 |

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANAUCC BUILDING
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HELENA, MONTANA

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